



Students must develop a robust vocabulary in order to meet the demands set forth in Wisconsin Common Core State Standards (CCSS), statements of what students should know and be able to do, in order to be proficient in the areas of speaking, listening, reading, and writing. Learning vocabulary is necessary in both receptive (reading and listening) and expressive (writing and speaking) language. In order to meet the demands of the standards, students need systematic vocabulary instruction, for which Graves (2006, 2000) has identified four key components:

1. rich and varied language experiences, 2. direct teaching of individual words (Refer to A Process for Vocabulary Words to Teach), 3. independent word-learning strategies, and 4. fostering word consciousness.

Students come to school with varying levels of vocabulary knowledge, so vocabulary instruction needs to be responsive to the needs of students. All students – all ages and all ability levels - benefit from vocabulary instruction because vocabulary acquisition is developed over a lifetime. Systematic vocabulary instruction improves students' comprehension, language development, and content knowledge. Vocabulary is closely tied to comprehension. In fact, there is a reciprocal relationship between comprehension and vocabulary in that as students read, they develop their vocabulary, and that as they learn vocabulary, they become better readers. Providing students with vocabulary instruction helps increase their language proficiency, which in return, helps them access grade-level content. New knowledge is learned with words – words that label understanding. In fact, words are labels for knowledge. As knowledge grows, so does one's vocabulary for codifying, understanding, and expressing that knowledge.

For each grade, the following charts organize the CCSS by the four components of systematic vocabulary instruction: rich and varied language experiences, direct teaching of individual words (Refer to <u>A Process for Vocabulary Words to Teach</u>), independent word-learning strategies, and fostering word consciousness. For each component, instructional practices and student strategies have been identified to provide all students access to and engagement with grade-level standards.









Kindergarten Standards for Vocabulary

		Standards	Instructional Practices	Student Strategies
	Context Clues			
Word-learning Strategies	Morphology / Word Parts Resources	L.K.4.b Use the most frequently occurring inflections and affixes (e.g., -ed, -s, re-, un-, pre-, -ful, - less) as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word.	Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Mentor Texts Productive Group Work	Semantic Maps for Morphological Analysis Word Sort for Morphological Analysis
Word Consciousness		RL.K.4 Ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text. RI.K.4 With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text. L.K.4.a Identify new meanings for familiar words and apply them accurately (e.g., knowing duck is a bird and learning the verb to duck). L.K.5.a Sort common objects into categories (e.g., shapes, foods) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent. L.K.5.b Demonstrate understanding of frequently occurring verbs and adjectives by relating them to their opposites (antonyms).	Activate Background Knowledge Establish Instructional Purpose Interactive Read Aloud Interrupted Read Echo Reading Choral Reading Question, Prompt, Cue	Linear Arrays Word Play Word Sort for Word Learning





		L.K.5.c Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at school that are <i>colorful</i>). L.K.5.d Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner (e.g., <i>look</i> , <i>peek</i> , <i>glance</i> , <i>stare</i> , <i>glare</i> , <i>scowl</i>) and adjectives differing in intensity (e.g., <i>large</i> , <i>gigantic</i>) by defining or choosing them or by acting out the meanings.		
Teach Individual Words		RF.K.3.c Read common high-frequency words by sight (e.g., the, of, to, you, she, my, is, are, do, does).	Activate Background Knowledge Establish Instructional Purpose Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Reciprocal Teaching	Keyword Visuals List-Group-Label Preview Vocabulary Words Word Sort for Word Learning
Rich and Varied Language Experience	Reading & Listening	RL.K.4 Ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text. RI.K.4 With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text. L.K.6 Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts.	Activate Background Knowledge Establish Instructional Purpose Interactive Read Aloud Think Aloud Shared Read Guided Reading Partner Read	Interactive Journals Interactive Read Aloud Interactive Word Walls





Grade 1 Standards for Vocabulary

		Standards	Instructional Practices	Student Strategies
	Context Clues	RL/I.1.4.c Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary. L.1.3.a Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.	Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Mentor Texts Productive Group Work	Cloze Passage Contextual Redefinition Interactive Journals
Word-learning Strategies	Morphology / Word Parts Resources	L.1.3.b Use frequently occurring affixes as a clue to the meaning of a word. L.1.3.c Identify frequently occurring root words (e.g., look) and their inflectional forms (e.g., looks, looked, looking).	Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Mentor Texts Productive Group Work	Semantic Maps for Morphological Analysis Word Sort for Morphological Analysis
Word Consciousness		RL.1.4 Identify words and phrases in stories or poems that suggest feelings or appeal to the senses. RI.1.4 Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text. W.1.3 Write narratives in which they recount two or more appropriately sequenced events, include some details regarding what happened, use temporal words to signal event	Activate Background Knowledge Establish Instructional Purpose Interactive Read Aloud Interrupted Read Echo Reading Choral Reading Question, Prompt, Cue	Linear Arrays Word Play Word Sort for Word Learning





Teach Individual Words		order, and provide some sense of closure. L.1.5.a Sort words into categories (e.g., colors, clothing) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent. L.1.5b Define words by category and by one or more key attributes (e.g., a duck is a bird that swims; a tiger is a large cat with stripes). L.1.5.c Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at home that are cozy). L.1.5.d Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner (e.g., look, peek, glance, stare, glare, scowl) and adjectives differing n intensity (e.g., large, gigantic) by defining or choosing them or by acting out the meanings.		
Words		RL.1.4 Identify words and	Activate Background Knowledge	Interactive Journals
Rich and Varied Language Experience	Reading & Listening	phrases in stories or poems that suggest feelings or appeal to the senses. RI.1.4 Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text.	Establish Instructional Purpose Interactive Read Aloud Think Aloud Shared Read Guided Reading Partner Read	Interactive Read Aloud Interactive Word Walls





L.1.6 Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including
using frequently occurring
conjunctions to signal simple relationships (e.g., I named my
hamster Nibblet because she
nibbles too much because she
likes that).





Grade 2 Standards for Vocabulary

		Standards	Instructional Practices	Student Strategies
	Context Clues	RF.2.4.c Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary. L.2.4.a Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. L.2.4.d Use knowledge of the meaning of individual words to predict the meaning of compound words (e.g., birdhouse, lighthouse, housefly; bookshelf, notebook, bookmark).	Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Mentor Texts Productive Group Work	Cloze Passage Contextual Redefinition Interactive Journals
Word-learning Strategies	Morphology / Word Parts	RF.2.3.d Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes. L.2.4.b Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known prefix is added to a known word (e.g., happy/unhappy, tell/retell). L.2.4.c Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., addition, additional).	Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Mentor Texts Productive Group Work	Semantic Maps for Morphological Analysis Word Sort for Morphological Analysis
	Resources	L.2.4.e Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases.	Establish Instructional Purpose Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Productive Group Work	Frayer Model





	2.2.5 11 1	Activate Deckground Knowledge	Lincor Arroys
	RL.2.4 Describe how words and	Activate Background Knowledge	Linear Arrays Word Play
	phrases (e.g., regular beats,	Establish Instructional Purpose	Word Sort for Word Learning
	alliteration, rhymes, repeated	Interactive Read Aloud	TOTA SOLETON WORM ECUITING
	lines) supply rhythm and	Interrupted Read	
	meaning in a story, poem, or	Echo Reading	
	song.	<u>Choral Reading</u>	
	RI.2.4 Determine the meaning	Question, Prompt, Cue	
	of words and phrases in a text		
	relevant to a grade 2 topic or		
	subject area.		
	W.2.1. Write opinion pieces in		
	which they introduce the topic		
	or book they are writing about,		
	state an opinion, supply reasons		
	that support the opinion, use		
Word	linking words (e.g., because,		
Consciousness	and, also) to connect opinion		
	and reasons, and provide a		
	concluding statement or		
	section.		
	W.2.3 Write narratives in which		
	they recount a well-elaborated		
	event or short sequence of		
	events, include details to		
	describe actions, thoughts, and		
	feelings, use temporal words to		
	signal event order, and provide		
	a sense of closure.		
	L.2.3.a Compare formal and		
	informal uses of English.		
	L.2.5.a Identify real-life		
	connections between words		
	connections between words		





Teach Individual Words	and their use (e.g., describe foods that are <i>spicy</i> or <i>juicy</i>). L.2.5.b Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (e.g., <i>toss</i> , <i>throw</i> , <i>hurl</i>) and closely related adjectives (e.g., <i>thin</i> , <i>slender</i> , <i>skinny</i> , <i>scrawny</i>).		
Rich and Varied Language Experience	RL.2.4 Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song. RI.2.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 2 topic or subject area. L.2.6 Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using adjectives and adverbs to describe (e.g., When other kids are happy).	Activate Background Knowledge Establish Instructional Purpose Interactive Read Aloud Think Aloud Shared Read Guided Reading Partner Read	Interactive Read Aloud Interactive Word Walls





Grade 3 Standards for Vocabulary

		Standards	Instructional Practices	Student Strategies
	Context Clues	RF.3.4.c Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary. L.3.4.a Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.	Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Mentor Texts Productive Group Work	Cloze Passage Contextual Redefinition Interactive Journals
Word-learning Strategies	Morphology / Word Parts	RF.3.3.a Identify and know the meaning of the most common prefixes and derivational suffixes. RF.3.3.b Decode words with common Latin suffixes. L.3.4.b Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known affix is added to a known word (e.g., agreeable/disagreeable, comfortable/uncomfortable, care/careless, heat/preheat). L.3.4.c Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., company, companion).	Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Mentor Texts Productive Group Work	Semantic Maps for Morphological Analysis Word Sort for Morphological Analysis
	Resources	L.3.4.d Use glossaries or beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.	Establish Instructional Purpose Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Productive Group Work	Frayer Model





	RL.3.4 Determine the meaning	Activate Background Knowledge	Linear Arrays
	of words and phrases as they	Establish Instructional Purpose	Word Play
	are used in a text, distinguishing	Interactive Read Aloud	Word Sort for Word Learning
		Interrupted Read	
	literal from nonliteral language.	Echo Reading	
	RI.3.4 Determine the meaning	Choral Reading	
	of general academic and	Question, Prompt, Cue	
	domain-specific words and	Question, Prompt, cue	
	phrases in a text relevant to a		
	grade 3 topic or subject area.		
	W.3.1.c Use linking words and		
	phrases (e.g., because,		
	therefore, since, for example) to		
	connect opinion and reasons.		
	W.3.2.c Use linking words and		
	phrases (e.g., also, another,		
Word	and, more, but) to connect		
Consciousness	ideas within categories of		
	information.		
	W.3.3.c Use temporal words		
	and phrases to signal event		
	order.		
	L.3.3.a Choose words and		
	phrases for effect.*		
	L.3.5.a Distinguish the literal		
	and nonliteral meanings of		
	words and phrases in context		
	(e.g., take steps).		
	L.3.5.b Identify real-life		
	connections between words		
	and their use (e.g., describe		
	people who are <i>friendly</i> or		
	helpful).		





Teach Individual Words		L.3.5.c Distinguish shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty (e.g., knew, believed, suspected, heard, wondered). L.3.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate conversational, general academic, and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal spatial and temporal relationships (e.g., After dinner that night we went looking for them).	Activate Background Knowledge Establish Instructional Purpose Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Reciprocal Teaching Activate Background Knowledge	Keyword Visuals List-Group-Label Preview Vocabulary Words Semantic Maps for Word Learning Word Sort for Word Learning
Rich and Varied Language Experience	Reading & Listening	RL.3.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language. RI.3.4 Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area. L.3.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate conversational, general academic, and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal spatial and temporal relationships (e.g., After dinner that night we went looking for them).	Establish Instructional Purpose Interactive Read Aloud Think Aloud Shared Read Guided Reading Partner Read	Interactive Read Aloud Interactive Word Walls









Grade 4 Standards for Vocabulary

		Standards	Instructional Practices	Student Strategies
	Context Clues	RF.4.4.c Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary. L.4.4.a Use context (e.g., definitions, examples, or restatements in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.	Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Mentor Texts Productive Group Work	Cloze Passage Contextual Redefinition Interactive Journals
Word-learning Strategies	Morphology / Word Parts	RF.4.3 Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology (e.g., roots and affixes) to read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words in context and out of context. RI.4.4 Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text relevant to a grade 4 topic or subject area. L.4.4.b Use common, gradeappropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., telegraph, photograph, autograph).	Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Mentor Texts Productive Group Work	Semantic Maps for Morphological Analysis Word Sort for Morphological Analysis





		L.4.4.c Consult reference	Establish Instructional Purpose	Frayer Model
		materials (e.g., dictionaries,	Modeling/Demonstration Lessons	,
		glossaries, thesauruses), both	Productive Group Work	
	Resources	print and digital, to find the		
		pronunciation and determine or		
		clarify the precise meaning of		
		key words and phrases.		
		RL.4.4 Determine the meaning	Activate Background Knowledge	Linear Arrays
		of words and phrases as they	Establish Instructional Purpose	Word Play
		are used in a text, including	Interactive Read Aloud	Word Sort for Word Learning
		those that allude to significant	Interrupted Read	
		characters found in mythology	Echo Reading	
		(e.g., Herculean).	Choral Reading	
		W.4.1.c Link opinion and	Question, Prompt, Cue	
		reasons using words and		
		phrases (e.g., for instance, in		
		order to, in addition).		
		W.4.2.c Link ideas within		
Word		categories of information using		
Consciousness		words and phrases (e.g.,		
Consciousness		another, for example, also,		
		because).		
		W.4.2.d Use precise language		
		and domain-specific vocabulary		
		to inform about or explain the		
		topic.		
		W.4.3.c Use a variety of		
		transitional words and phrases		
		to manage the sequence of		
		events.		
		W.4.3.d Use concrete words		
		and phrases and sensory details		





	to convey experiences and events precisely. L.4.3.a Choose words and phrases to convey ideas precisely.* L.4.3.c Differentiate between contexts that call for formal English (e.g., presenting ideas) and situations where informal discourse is appropriate (e.g., small-group discussion). L.4.5.a Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., as pretty as a picture) in context. L.4.5.b Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs. L.4.5.c Demonstrate understanding of words by relating them to their opposites (antonyms) and to words with similar but not identical meanings (synonyms).		
Teach Individual Words	meanings (synonyms). L.4.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal precise actions, emotions, or states of being (e.g., quizzed, whined, stammered) and that are basic to a particular topic (e.g.,	Activate Background Knowledge Establish Instructional Purpose Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Reciprocal Teaching	Keyword Visuals List-Group-Label Preview Vocabulary Words Semantic Maps for Word Learning Word Sort for Word Learning





		wildlife, conservation, and endangered when discussing animal preservation). RL.4.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including	Activate Background Knowledge Establish Instructional Purpose Interactive Read Aloud	Interactive Journals Interactive Read Aloud Interactive Word Walls
Rich and Varied Language Experience	Reading & Listening	those that allude to significant characters found in mythology (e.g., Herculean). RI.4.4 Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text relevant to a grade 4 topic or subject area. L.4.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal precise actions, emotions, or states of being (e.g., quizzed, whined, stammered) and that are basic to a particular topic (e.g., wildlife, conservation, and endangered when discussing animal preservation).	Think Aloud Shared Read Guided Reading Partner Read	





Grade 5 Standards for Vocabulary

		Standards	Instructional Practices	Student Strategies
	Context Clues	RF.5.4.c Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary. L.5.4.a Use context (e.g., cause/effect relationships and comparisons in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.	Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Mentor Texts Productive Group Work	Cloze Passage Contextual Redefinition Interactive Journals
Word-learning Strategies	Morphology / Word Parts	RF.5.3 Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology (e.g., roots and affixes) to read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words in context and out of context. L.5.4.b Use common, gradeappropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., photograph, photosynthesis).	Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Mentor Texts Productive Group Work	Semantic Maps for Morphological Analysis Word Sort for Morphological Analysis
	Resources	L.5.4.c Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.	Establish Instructional Purpose Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Productive Group Work	Frayer Model





	RL.5.4 Determine the meaning	Activate Background Knowledge	Linear Arrays
	of words and phrases as they	Establish Instructional Purpose	Word Play
	are used in a text, including	Interactive Read Aloud	Word Sort for Word Learning
	figurative language such as	Interrupted Read	
	metaphors and similes.	Echo Reading	
	RI.5.4 Determine the meaning	Choral Reading	
	of general academic and	Question, Prompt, Cue	
	domain-specific words and		
	phrases in a text relevant to a		
	grade 5 topic or subject area.		
	W.5.1.c Link opinion and		
	reasons using words, phrases,		
	and clauses (e.g., consequently,		
	specifically).		
	W.5.2.c Link ideas within and		
Word	across categories of information		
Consciousness	using words, phrases, and		
Consciousness	clauses (e.g., in contrast,		
	especially).		
	W.5.2.d Use precise language		
	and domain-specific vocabulary		
	to inform about or explain the		
	topic.		
	W.5.3.c Use a variety of		
	transitional words, phrases, and		
	clauses to manage the		
	sequence of events.		
	W.5.3.d Use concrete words		
	and phrases and sensory details		
	to convey experiences and		
	events precisely.		
	SL.5.6 Adapt speech to a variety		
	of contexts and tasks, using		





		formal English when appropriate to task and situation. L.5.3 Compare and contrast the varieties of English (e.g., dialects, registers) used in stories, dramas, or poems. L.5.5.a Interpret figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context. L.5.5.b Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs. L.5.5.c Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs) to better understand each of the words.		
Teach Individual Words		L.5.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal contrast, addition, and other logical relationships (e.g., however, although, nevertheless, similarly, moreover, in addition).	Activate Background Knowledge Establish Instructional Purpose Modeling/Demonstration Lessons Reciprocal Teaching	Keyword Visuals List-Group-Label Preview Vocabulary Words Semantic Maps for Word Learning Word Sort for Word Learning
Rich and Varied Language Experience	Reading & Listening	RL.5.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.	Activate Background Knowledge Establish Instructional Purpose Interactive Read Aloud Think Aloud Shared Read	Interactive Journals Interactive Read Aloud Interactive Word Walls





	RI.5.4 Determine the meaning	Guided Reading	
	of general academic and	Partner Read	
	domain-specific words and		
	phrases in a text relevant to a		
	grade 5 topic or subject area.		
	L.5.6 Acquire and use accurately		
	grade-appropriate general		
	academic and domain-specific		
	words and phrases, including		
	those that signal contrast,		
	addition, and other logical		
	relationships (e.g., however,		
	although, nevertheless,		
	similarly, moreover, in		
	addition).		